

disseminated miliary tuberculosis. I have seen, however, several cases of what appear to be primary pulmonary infections without cutaneous lesions at any time during the course of the disease. It attacks the adrenals, the bones and joints, and the meninges more frequently even than tuberculosis. I believe coccidioidal granuloma, a name suggested to me by Dr. Cabot of Boston, would be an appropriate name for the disease. The disease is of great interest from the standpoint of general pathology, because it shows clearly that there is nothing specific in the effect produced by the tubercle bacillus upon the tissues. It is the result of a certain degree of irritation which can be reproduced in every respect by other parasites provided they act upon the tissues similarly, which of course is not a new conception, but one that has often been the subject of very bitter controversy.

Dr. Rixford said: If this patient is cured, it is the first I have known of. The patients heretofore have generally died. This germ is a vicious thing. There were two cases originally, one of them chronic, the man living seven years; the other case was extremely acute, and the man died in some six or eight weeks. The parasites in the two cases I am not sure are the same. The first parasite was apparently like this one, the second parasite made spores in a different manner, not so numerous, separated from the periphery of the spore by clear hyaline substance. In this parasite the clear spaces were very much narrower. Whether simply collateral or a difference which might be compared to specific differences, I would not attempt to say, but the fact that one case was chronic, the other extremely acute, and all other cases where the germ was comparable to that have been chronic cases, serves to point to their being two different parasites.

Dr. Montgomery said: This is a very interesting case on account of its being in the bones entirely, with only sinuses leading out. One of Dr. Rixford's cases was in the bones. As Dr. Ophüls says it bears a strong resemblance to tuberculosis. The lesions produced by this mold resemble tuberculosis very much. In fact I first took Dr. Rixford's cases to be tuberculosis of the skin. The disease is becoming more and more prominent, especially in California. We cannot emphasize too much this resemblance to tuberculosis. It is being reported regularly as tuberculosis. Cases with these cold abscesses are especially misleading. There is one case now that will be reported shortly where almost all lesions were cold abscesses with one exception, the skin lesion on the nose. That led us to suspect that it might be a case of cold abscess due to this trouble. The disease will become more and more well known. I do not think it is known outside of California.

Dr. Ryfkogel said: I had the pleasure of working on Dr. Montgomery's case. The interesting features were, first, it started out as a skin disease and wound up as a typical miliary tuberculosis of the lungs. Instead of tubercle bacilli, there were present the bodies under discussion. Dr. Ophüls did not mention that when this parasite is inoculated into guinea pigs, there is an apparent swelling of the testicle due to caseous inflammation of the tunica vaginalis. This occurs from the eighth day to the third or fourth week. In all animals that I worked with there were always, at death, numerous caseous abscesses, and in only three, one rabbit and two guinea pigs, did I succeed in producing miliary tuberculosis of the lung. In a few animals I found enlarged glands as in the case of tuberculosis. Bonetti himself did not show enlarged glands at the time of his death.

Dr. Ebright said: I would like to know more of the possible mode of infection, whether it is from the pus of patients suffering from the disease or from the parasite in the fungus formation. It is interesting to note the effect upon guinea pigs from the fresh specimens and old specimens. In all cases of

fresh inoculation the guinea pigs develop in about eight or nine days a marked swollen testicle then die with the lesion mentioned by Dr. Ryfkogel. One or two I inoculated with material that had lain for a couple of months or more. We watched for two weeks and finally the testicles did swell, but there was one that did not die.

Dr. Montgomery said: It is a strange thing that in no case have we found that the infection came from a human being. For instance, with such a slow disease as leprosy, where there is one case there is another. There is a communication. In this disease there is no communication. Bonetti lived a very long time after his infection—I think it was ten years—with two sons living with him. Neither got the trouble. There is something curious about the infection.

Dr. Ryfkogel: With regard to this disease not being transmitted, I do not think it is strange, the fungi were in the deeper layers of the skin and more or less fibrous tissue surrounded them. We could only inoculate from curetting and grinding the material obtained in a mortar.

The annual election of officers was held, the secretary casting the ballot for all but the secretary. Dr. Alderson was elected secretary by general ballot.

It was moved and seconded that the reports of the officers and standing committees be set aside to be read first thing at next meeting.

New business: Communication read from Nurses Alumni Association of the City and County Hospital. Moved and seconded that the president appoint a delegate to attend the proposed conference.

Notice of proposed amendment of Article V, making the dues \$10.00 a year instead of \$6.00, as at present. Adjourned 11.50 P. M.

(Note—The officers elected will be found on page 351, November JOURNAL).

PUBLICATIONS.

Transactions of the West Virginia State Medical Association, Thirty-Seventh Annual Session, May, 1904.

Proceedings of the Connecticut Medical Society, One Hundred and Twelfth Annual Convention, May, 1904. One would think Connecticut almost large enough to abandon the archaic "Annual Volume" plan and publish its transactions in journal form.

Transactions of the Arkansas Medical Society, Twenty-ninth Annual Session, May, 1904.

Transactions of the Iowa State Medical Society, Fifty-third Annual Session, 1904. Iowa seems to have a pretty good sized State Society; large enough, apparently, to warrant a change from the six-months-old-once-a-year volume to a monthly journal.

Medical Directory of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, 1904-5. Published by the New York State Medical Association. The present volume is uniform with previous issues, though not quite so bulky. It is excellently compiled and well gotten up; it certainly is a very creditable production and we congratulate the New York Association upon it.

A General Catalogue of Medical Books; published by P. Blakistons, Son & Co., Philadelphia; price 25c. This is a very handy little volume and should be very convenient for those who have occasion to buy or use many medical books. It gives not only the works issued by this house, but medical books generally, and contains two lists; one general alphabetical and one arranged by subjects.

Practical Electro-Therapeutics. By Franklin B. Gottschalk, M. D.; published by T. Eisele, Chicago; \$3.50. This octavo of 330 pages is well published and profusely illustrated in a satisfactory manner. It seems to be up-to-date, though more space could, with advantage, have been devoted to recent work and advances in the direction of the common ground of radio-therapy and electricity.